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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

For Governor: Theodore Roosevelt.

The nomination of THEODORE ROOSEVELT for Governor of New York means neither the triumph of one faction of the Republican party over another faction, nor the sucpess of one personal ambition over other personal ambitions. It signifies that the whole party within the State, by an impulse natural, spontaneous and irresistible, has put itself in line with the very foreguard in the procession of events, and is entering this political campaign thoroughly imbued with the Republicanism of 1898. the wonderful year. The issues and the candidate are of the present date; not of 1896, or of 1894, or of 1890, or of 1880, or of any preceding year.

A united party never had a worthler rep resentative than this Republican and American. Honest, intelligent, capable, patriotic and fearless he is, and all men know it. His character and his record com mand that sort of enthusiastic support which comes from the heart and not from the sense of parmerely obligation. There is neither tisan humbug nor vainglory, nor again the guile of self-seeking, in his composition. The people know that he is genuine, that he goes himself wherever he is willing to send others, and that he gets there; and to that quality of man they will be true, whether he is Colonel or candidate.

Forward, then, with THEODORE ROOM VELT and for the Republicanism and Americanism of the present and the future!

Decidedly Eligible.

The cackling of the Democrats over the aligibility of Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT shows how frightened they are by his can didacy and how anxiously they wished to see some weaker man nominated. It would take tons of care from their minds if ROOSEVELT were a citizen of some other

But Col. ROOSEVELT'S citizenship cannot be taken away from him to oblige his opponents. He is not only eligible but he is going to be elected.

Infanta Maria Teresa

The announcement that the Infante Maria Teresa is at last with the rest of our fleet at Guantanamo Bay, the Stars and Stripes floating over her, has been a great gratification to the American people. And now comes the news that efforts will be resumed to ...ve the Cristobal Colon and then the protected cruiser Reina Mercedes, which is sunk in Santiago harbor. Con structor Horson who had charge of floating the Teresa, has not lost faith in his ability to save the Colon by using the same ingenious appliances, after swinging her around somewhat, and has received per mission to make the attempt, in spite of the recent discouraging report of Lieut. Blow. As for the Mercedes, she is reasonably well protected from storms, and her case can be with these last vessels, one fine relic of the memorable engagement of July 3 we cer-

and then with a gun salute to the flag. Will the Infanta Maria Teresa ever be come a regular ship of the navy for routine service? This is for Congress to determine. The cost of repairing her will be considerable. Not only was the hull injured by her running on the beach, but the fire set by our shells burned out her woodwork and warped her beams so that she would have to be entirely refitted. Her 51/2-inch guns have already been taken out for bringing believe, thinks the cost of putting her in good condition will fall below a million. and whatever the cost, Congress will probably not hesitate to have the Infanta Maria foreign ports, she will tell the story of our naval glory. She is intrinsically a modern ship, having been launched at Bilboa in 1890. She can certainly be repaired at a small fraction of her original cost, and will give us a third armored cruiser, of speed exceeding twenty knots.

Although we changed the names of the two warships taken into our navy by purchase from Brazil, our capture of the vessel fust recovered at Santiago makes it fitting that the name on her stern should always remain Infanta Maria Teresa.

Will Spain Protest?

The statement that Spain will formally and strongly object to the further despatch of American troops and ships to Manila is not incredible, but we are not to presume that our Government will change its purpose in that respect. The rule laid down by Dr. Snow is that "during a general truce, though hostilities cease, each party may in its own jurisdiction do with its armed forces whatever it could do in time of peace. Fortifications can be built or put in order, vessels built and fitted out, troops raised and trained, and warlike stores of all kinds manufactured and collected. Troops can be moved about from one part of the country to another, with the exception of the actual area of hostilities, and ships can be sent abroad and brought home. And this can be done, although the general rule may be that, with exceptions of the sort noted, "matters should be so carried on during an armistice as to find both belligerents in precisely the same position in which they were when it began."

Is there any notion that the troops and ships we send to the Philippines are to be employed against Spain? Her chief gar-

rison, the one at Manila, has surrendered to us. It is for other purposes that we

aball send out ships and men. The point is that we hold Manila already by conquest. There is no question of reinforcing hostile lines there. Spain's fleet is destroyed and her troops have surrendered. The place is ours. Even if Spain had already made final peace with us we might be compelled to send forward the few additional troops asked for by Gen. Orns, who unquestionably in his recommendations has not taken Spain as a belligerent into the case at all. Still another consideration is that we ar

acting in the interests of all the foreign residents of the Philippines in sending thither a force adequate to the maintenance of order. Spain herself will profit by this course. So far as the insurgents are concerned, their vessels have not been acknowledged by any nation as being under a lawful flag, while certainly we are the sole source of Spain's reliance for the protection of her subjects in and around Manila. We are, in fact, responsible to all nations for the good order of Manila, and we freely accept the obligation. Spain or any other country cannot measure out to us the number of troops we may use there.

The whole matter, in short, turns on the fact that Manila is ours, and sending ships and men thither can have absolutely no effect on Spain.

The Democrats.

To-day at Syracuse the Democrats will prepare to nominate a candidate for Governor, as the Republicans did yesterday at Saratoga. There will be a striking difference though between the doings of the two conventions.

Whereas the Republicans proclaimed their regular partisan faith with pride, and vociferously, and chose as a candidate a man known to be the very embodiment of the platform, the Democrats are about to adopt one of two juggles by which the platform and the candidate shall contradiet and counteract each other, in order to induce the two factions of the Democracy to support the party.

Either the Bryanite platform will be re affirmed in accordance with custom, and an honest money man, or opponent of Bryanism, chosen to run upon it; or the Democratic platform will be buried under the pretence of "State issues," and the candidate will be selected because he was loyal to Bryanism at the last national election. It will take until to-morrow for the pub-

lic to know which road the Democrats will take. But what an alternative for a great American party to submit to!

Iron Ores from the Arctic Circle.

It is well known that to the fron industry of Great Britain the question of the supply of raw material has become one of extreme urgency. That was why the British Iron and Steel Institute held two years ago its autumn meeting at Bilbao. It was hoped that other Spanish fron ore fields besides those in the north of the Iberian peninsula might be turned to account, but Spain's industrial conditions have since become so disorganized that her hematite iron trade seems likely to be seriously affected. This year, therefore, the Iron and, Steel Institute has gone to the north of Europe, having held its meeting at Stockholm, whence a delegation proceeded to investigate certain remarkable iron ore deposits within the Arctic circle. The extent and value of these new sources of supply, which promise to be of great utility to the iron and steel workers

of Great Britain, by assisting them to com-

pete with their American rivals, are set

forth in a series of articles contributed to

the trade journal, Industries and Iron.

The new ore fields are at Kiirunavaar and Luosavaara, in the province of Norr botten. They are situated 2 deg. 50 sec. east of Stockholm and in about 67 deg. 50 sec. north latitude. The highest summits of the mountains are, respectively, 2,456 feet and 2,391 feet above sea level, while Lake Luossajarvi, which lies between them, is 1.640 feet above the sea. This lake is but sixty-five miles from Gellivare, whence taken up later. But however it may be there is already a rallway to Lulea, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia: this Spanish fleet that was wrecked in the railway is in process of extension straight across the Scandinavian penin tainly have. No wonder that when at last | sula, and is to have its Atlantic termishe was rulled off the onlooking fleet re- nus at Port Victoria, Norway. The oresponded with a chorus of steam whistles bearing ranges are surrounded on nearly every side by extensive morasses, out of which rise here and there isolated peaks of no great height. The Kiirunavaara ridge is about two and a half miles in length and consists of a series of peaks of diminishing altitude. The ridge presents an imposing aspect from every point of view, and the impression of grandeur is deepened as we approach it and discover that the whole of its black crest is composed of iron ore without any admixture of North. Chief Constructor Hichborn, we other materials. All along the Kiirunavaara ridge and on the highest peak of Luosavaara the ore lies entirely uncovered. On the sloping sides of the mountains, on the other hand, the ore and the Teresa prepared for regular cruising, if rocks, which carry it, are covered with the Board of Survey recommends this stratified layers of gravel and sand. Of course. Wherever she goes, in home or timber there is little or none in the neighborhood of the deposits, but sandstone and porphyry, which abound, might be em-

> For the data relating to the quantity and quality of the ores obtainable from these as yet virgin fields we are indebted to Herr LUNDBOHM of the Swedish Geological Survey, who has conducted the investigation ordered by the Swedish Parliament rather more than a year ago. According to Herr Lundbohm's report, the ore at Klirunavaara forms a bed-like mass, which rises to a ridge about two miles in length, and is broken up into a number of summits that reach altitudes varying in height from 269 to 817 feet above Lake Luossajarvi. The ore-bed dips at an angle of from 50 to 60 degrees from the horizon eastward, and its thickness, or the perpendicular distance from the hanging-wall to the foot-wall. ranges from 111 to 498 feet. The borings in the ore indicate that the thickness deereases as you descend, but this point is not definitely established. On the assumption, nevertheless, that such diminution occurs the total quantity of ore above the level of the lake is computed at 215,000,000 tons, besides a considerable, though undetermined quantity below that level. At Luosavaara the quantity of ore above the level of the lake is estimated at 18,000,000 tons. It follows that the aggregate volume of ore above the level of the lake in these two

ployed for building purposes, and the

schist, which is also plentiful, might be

used for roofs.

fields alone is 233,000,000 tons. It is not only on account of the vas masses of ore which they contain, but also on account of its quality that these Swedish deposits occupy an impressive position among the iron resources of the world. In more than 60 per cent. of the test pits from which samples were taken at Kiiruna- Depend upon it that when any iniquity

vaara the percentage of Iron ranges from 67 to 71 or more, while in 21 per cent. of the pits it ranges between 60 and 67. In Lucsavaara the percentage of irou varies from 67 to 70.55. The borings have proved that in both deposits the ore of lower levels is subject to the same variations with regard to the proportion of iron as in the ore in the upper parts. It is true of both fields that the quantity of ore containing less than 0.03 per cent, of phosphorus is small. We should, however, bear in mind that since the introduction of the basic Bessemer process it is by no means the case that the value of all iron ores goes on decreasing in proportion to the increase of phosphorus, for the basic process requires a pig iron of high phosphoric conent. With the exception of a comparatively small fraction of the output, the ores obtainable from Kiirunavaara and Luosayears can be treated so as to produce a pigiron with a phosphorus percentage of 2 or more. Indeed, it appears that in these mines within the Arctic circle the ore is richer in phosphorus than is that of any other iron field previously explored. As re gards, moreover, the proportion of iron in the ore, these Swedish deposits are among the most valuable ever made known in Europe or on the American continent.

Hayti's Change of Mind.

The refusal of President Sam's Government to allow us to establish a weather signal station at Mole St. Nicolas has been re called, and our request for that accomm dation will be granted. It seems that the Port au Prince authorities at first imagined that somehow such a station would give us a dangerous foothold on the Island, or perhaps rather that the enemies of the presen Haytian Government would make political capital out of such a concession. But an office for observing and telegraphing the temperature and the winds would not really menace the autonomy of the republic.

Hayti made a mistake when she re fused to sell us a site for a naval and coaling station at Mole St. Nicolas. It would have been a splendid thing for the place and its surroundings, and certainly we had no design of annexing the Black Republic. But Hayti was suspicious, and the administration then in power did not dare to risk the unpopularity of granting our request. Now we shall have coaling stations in our own territory in the West Indies, and Hayti and San Domingo wil find that their time for making a good market with us for Mole St. Nicolas and Samana has gone by.

Quoting from the Constitution.

The subjoined extract from the Constitu tion of the State of New York, forming the second section of Article IV. of that instrument, is appearing daily in some news papers hereabouts:

"No person shall be eligible to the office of Go emor or Lieutenant-Governor, except a citizen of the United States of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next precedin his election a resident of this State."

The word which we have italicized is exhibited in contemporary publications in type varying in conspicuousness from the ordinary sizes up to black letters nearly an inch tall.

This passage from the Constitution is accurately quoted; but it is not the whole Constitution. The provision contained in the third section of Article II. is equally direct and distinct:

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall b deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reasof his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States."

If one of these two passages of the Con stitution is quoted anywhere or by anybody, the other should be quoted invariably along with it.

Baseball.

The baseball of day before yesterday was particularly lively. In the first of the two games between New York and Philadelphia WARNER, the New York catcher, was displeased with the decision of the umpire, and, being a typical Freedmanite, he abuse the umpire violently. Finally the umpire plucked up courage to order him to his seat. Thereupon, instead of going, WAR-NEB stayed, to be joined by Joyce and DOYLE, and with them to "argue" as to the soundness of the umpire's opinion. Finally the umpire, becoming braver, pulled his watch upon the rebels and threatened

to forfeit the game unless WARNER retired. Was any penalty imposed upon these three rioters for their violation of the League's carefully made rules? Did the umpire make any effort to impress upon them that such conduct had better not be repeated? Nothing of the sort. Instead of being suspended to the limit of the umpire's discretion, as they should have been,

they all three played in the second game. Naturally the second game was like the first in respect to disorder. JOYCE contested a decision given against him by the new umpire, Hunt, and the latter at last ordered him to retire from the field. Again, however, the umpire was defled, and Joyce refused to go until the deadly watch was pulled upon him. But was any penalty imposed upon Joyce for this, his second offence, although it happened almost within the same hour as the first? By no means. JOYCE was suffered to go without punishment, and played again in the game of vesterday.

At the same time, in Cincinnati, one of the Cincinnati players, VAUGHN, was ordered from the ground for resisting the umpire, although VAUGHN was not playing in the game.

Such is baseball in the closing days of the season of 1898, after it has been run on that line by the clubs of the National League all

summer. Many memorable figures, including Mr. HERBERT BASHFORD, Mr. JOHNSON BRIGHAM. and Prof. Oscar L. Triogs, will illustrate the convention of literature which is to be held in Omaha next week, and doubtless literature will be enriched and made happier by the meeting. Yet, from the list of the geniuses who are to assemble in Omaha, one revered name is want-What is a convention of literature from which the Hon, J. GORDON COOGLER, prince of poets, is absent? What is literature without COOGLER?

The Indianapolis Sentinel sheds gracious drops over the closing of the Boston all-crank organ, the Arena, "unique among American high-grade magazines as a forum for advanced thinkers in all lines." Advanced thinkers will never want a forum while there is air to set vibrating and paper to write on To the Hoosier mourner, however, there is comething sinister and suspicious in the taking oil of the Arena. Who killed Cock Robin? I. says the Money Power. In the words of the Sentinel on the silver watch tower. "the indications are that some sort of freeze-out game has been played in order to stop the publication of the Areas on account of its advocacy of free coinage and the other principles of the Chicago platform."

is worked the Money Power is the worker. But no freeze-out game can chill the flame of the Hon, John Clark Ridpath of Indiana and Massachusetts, and late of the Arens. He is full of forums and the forums ring with him, and he will continue to hurl himself at the annexation of Hawali, the crime of 1873, and most other things.

The wisdom and moderation with which the Missouri Democrats are carrying on their campaign may be learned from a speech made at a Democratic meeting in Kaneas City by the Hon. DAVE BALL of Pike, described as perennial candidate for Governor." According to the Hon. DAVE BALL, "a free people should have no standing army. Federal Judges should be elected by the people, and Mr. Justice Shirman," called "old Shirman" by Mr. Ball, "will never convince some people that he was not bought. I SHIRAS WAS running for office, there is not man here who would not wade through mud knee deep to vote against such a scoundrel as that." Col. BRYAN, waiting for the dam to break, has the Hon. DAVE BALL's sincere syn pathy and "the great, throbbing heart of the people beating for him." Col. BRYAN, it seems was elected and counted out in 1898, and is sure o be elected in 1900. "Gop raised up Bayan to emancipate the American people." Col. BRYAN ought to send Dave Ball a photograph.

Commodore Warson, having been im prudent enough to visit Boston, finds himself WATSON," There is plenty of time in Boston, and the reason for this accursed thirst for ab-breviations is velled. "Com" WATSON may onsole himself for the indignity put upon him by remembering that he suffers in good com-pany. For the Globe talks about "Sen" Hoan and "Cong" Moony and "Sec" Long.

The Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, the Sage of Nininger, says that "the Populists sent Buyan to school and he ended up by stealing he schoolbooks." The epigram is not equal to DISPARLI'S ON Sir ROBERT PEEL and the Whigs out it is solemn truth as to BRYAN and the Democratic party.

The Hon. Joe BATT Evia not a prophet without honor. His powerful campaign speeches honor of his "leadership" of the Democrate in the House of Representatives have roused emotion in one faithful bosom. The Bonham News tosses to the breeze the name of "the earless and intrepid Jon Bailer of Texas," and makes him the Democratic candidate for President in 1900. Jon Bailey is fearless and intrepid. So is the cow before she learns, by personal experience with a locomotive, that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at

To-day Syracuse is the greatest city in the universe. It holds, and will hold or burst in he attempt, the Democratic State Convention and the boom of the Hon, JAMES K. McGUIRE. Syracuse must feel as the Himalayas would feel if the Andes came to call on them.

SOUTHERN PENSIONERS.

Other Southern States Will Follow Missis-

stppi in Revising the Lists and Payments. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- The clause in the Louisiana State Constitution which refers to future provision for the veteran soldiers of that State who participated in the civil war is Artiele 302. It provides that the Soldiers' Home of the State of Louisiann, known as Camp Nicholls, shall be maintained by an appropriation each year, based upon the number of inmates on April 1, of \$130 per capita for the maintenance and clothing of such inmates, of which \$1 per month shall be allowed to each inmate or his personal use. Moreover, a pension not to exceed \$8 per month shall be alveteran who possesses all of the following qualifications: I. He shall have served honorably from the date of his enlistment until the lose of the late civil war or until he was discharged or paroled. II. He shall be in indigent circumstances, and unable to earn a livelihood by his own labor or skill. III. He shall not be salaried or otherwise provided for by the State of Louisiana or by any other State or Government. In case he enlisted in any organization nustered into said service as a Louisiana organization, or in case at the date of his enlistresided in the State of Louisiana. he shall have resided in that State for at he shall have resided in that State for at least five years prior to his application for a pension. In case he resided elsewhere than in that State, and enlisted in an organization not mustered in from Louisians or in the navy of the Confederate States, he shall have resided in that State for at least fifteen years prior to his application for such pension. A like pension shall be granted to the widow, who shall not have married again, in indigent circumstances, of any soldier or saflor who.

ilke pension shall be granted to the widow, who shall not have married again, in Indigent circumstances, of any soldier or saflor who, having entered the service of the Confederate States during the late civil war, lost his life prior to June 1, 1805, from wounds received or disease contracted in service.

No law of the United States precludes a State from making provisions for those who served in the militia, as did the soldiers who enlisted on the Southern side in the civil war, or who were in the volunteer service of the several States comprised in it and took their commissions from these States and not from the Government at Richmond.

There are in the States of the South some 30,000 pensioners receiving in each year about \$1,500,000 collectively. Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina appropriate each about the same sum annually for pension expenses, though the number of such pensions is much larger in Alabama than in either of the other three States. The Southern States which make provision for their surviving Confederate veterans are Georgia, which has more than 10,000; Alabama, which has 7,100; South Carolina, which has 4,200; Virginia and North Carolina, which have 3,500 each; Arkansas, 1,300; Fiorida, 600, and Tennessee, 600, exclusive of nearly 1,000 Confederate veterans in the soldiers homes or public institutions. Kentucky, Maryland and Texas are the three States which make no direct provision for their Confederate veterans, the number of which, especially in Texas, is considerable.

Recently, as has been described in Tex Sun, the States which make no direct provision for their Confederate veterans the number of which, especially in Texas, is considerable.

Recently, as has been described in Tex Sun, the State of Mississippi has taken the initiative in a movement for a revision of the pension rolls to Southern veterans by radically reducing their number and thereby increasing the sun payable to each. Other Southern States are preparing to follow, the demand in many of them for such re

payments to that state now aggregate \$550,000 annually. Georgia, which is in many respects the most prosperous of the Southern States in its financial arrangements, pays the largest sum to Confederate veterans. The dissimilarity of the systems under which pension payments are apportioned—a fixed charge covering each case, in the North, and a gross sum to be afterward subdivided in the Routhern States—has already been alluded to. It is a curlous manifestation of the course of legislation that Mississippi. Louisiann and South Carolina, the States in the South which have restricted by constitutional amendment to the smallest possible limits admission to, and retention of, the electoral franchise, should be the ones to take the lead in curtailing the State pension lists.

Minus and Orange. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At Schaller a

gentleman onjoys the name of Minus Tank. Orang Lemon was formerly a resident of Storm Lake. ALTA, Ia., Sept. 20. C. H. WEGERSLEY.

Dewey and Spokane. From the Spokane Chronicle.

In future years Admiral Dewey will rank as one of the chief benefactors of this region. His bold achievement at Manila not only gave the United States a naval standing, but gave the Northwest s commercial opportunity.

A Woman with a Memory.

Prom the Chicago News.

Mrs. Waring-Why is it that you will not allow your husband to have a ledy typewriter? Men are so much more expensive, you know.

Mrs. Asheroft—I recognise that fact, but I was his typewriter once myself.

ROOSEVELT'S HOME.

All the Technicalities of Partisan Prejudice Can't Stir It from New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE ANY dif-Sculties that might be raised concerning the question of Cos. Roosevelt's eligibility to the Governorship could only arise in a mind so technical as to preclude all considerations of justice or one so corrupt as to override them. The Constitution makes five years' continuous residence in the State a prerequisite to eligibility Col. Roosevelt gets a Federal appointment, moves to Washington and makes affidavit for the New York city Tax Commissioners that he does not reside or vote in New York city and that he resides in Washington. Now the law recognizes two kinds of residence-permanent residence or domicile being one kind and the mere maintenance of a home the other. A man's domicile is where he intends his legal residence to be; it is the place he regards as his permanent home and in which he votes. It is the place of his citizenship. He may have any number of other residences, whether a country home or an official abode. Unfortunately, as the men who have sprung this question will argue, a man's domicile, however, is also the place from which he pays his taxes. George Gould would unquestionably be ineligible to the New York Governorship because although he owns and lives in a New York house, he also owns and lives for a part of the year in a Lakewood house and votes and pays his personal property taxes there. Suppose however, Mr. Gould voted in New York, and the Tax Commissioners here attempting to assess him, he made affidavit that he resided in Lakewood and should argue that because he resided in Lakewood he was non-assessable here. Would that argument avail him? The Commissioners would very properly answer that his residence in Lakewood is immaterial because his legal residence, his domicile, is in

New York. In other words, they would distinguish his statement of fact from his argument. Mr. Roosevelt stated a fact when he said he resided in Washington; he or his attorney for him nade a mistaken argument when they reasoned from that fact that he was not liable to taxation in New York city or somewhere in the

State. Nothing is more settled in the law than that man's domicile is dependent upon his intention; not a mere mental and easily shifted in ention, to be sure, but an intention supported

what shall be said, then, of the intention of

by acts and conduct.

What shall be said, then, of the intention of this man who owned and maintained a home in Queens county, who had passed his whole life in this State, whose splendid qualities had been devoted to the public interests of his fellow citizens there, whose noble ambitions centred there, and, finally, who wrote simultaneously with the affidavit now raised against him that he would rather pay taxes in both New York and Queens county than lose his vote in this State?

It is law that a man shall not lose his citizenship here by reason of non-residence in the Federal service. Gol. Roosevelt believed, though wrongly, that his liability for taxes here changed with this change of actual residence. Does his mistake on a matter of law change the fact that he intended to maintain his citizenship here? And can there be any doubt whatever as to what this intention was? The evidence of the intention is found in his Ovister Bay home, in his letters to his attorney, and, not least, in the statements of his ambitions here, which must have been made to those in his confidence. Let his enemies say that he made a mistake in argument, let them even say, if they will, that he made a false affidavit, or let them descend to cheap abuse and charge this ideal citizen with tax dodging; and yet the fact remains that he never intended to change from this State his permanent domicile and citizenship.

A court that would decide this question differently would have to go considerably out of

change from this state his permanent comicile and citizenship.

A court that would decide this question differently would have to go considerably out of its way to bury the matter of interest beneath a mass of technical fallacy. On the other side of the question all that could be urged is: "He said he resides in Washington, therefore his residence is there; Washington must be his legal residence, his domicile or place of citizenship, because he based on that residence an application to be relieved of taxes here, and taxation goes with the domicile." But since when has a man's conclusions of law, correct or erroneous, barred the courts from examining the facts for themselves?

lon goes with the domicile. But since when has a man's conclusions of law, correct or erroneous, barred the courts from examining the facts for themselves?

I do not believe that if every Judge on the bench were a Democrat and directly interested in the issue they could declare this citizen ineligible to the honors that await him. The law is too well grounded on the rock of justice: its genius despises technicalities too greatly and loves too well the application of substantial justice to rob this man of his right and the hundreds of thousands of his supporters and admirers from the privilege of placing him in the high evic station that his achievements prove he will fill so usefully.

But what shall be said of the attitude of those who, defeated in a fair contest for their legitimate ambitions, have dug in the dirt for this weapon of attack?

Whatever may be the law on the subject, whether the affldavits filed in the Tax office are or are not public records as matter of law, the rule has been quite uniform in that office for years in holding such affldavits to be for the private examination of the assessors only and in refusing them to public inspection.

The fishing out of this affldavit then from a Tammany office, its presentation as a gift to those who oppose the Colonel in his own party, and the use that has been made of it are all actions of such a class as will prove a boomerang, and all the more so from the contrast they present to the clean, courageous, noble, useful record and achievements of the man whose high aspirations they are intended to annihilate.

Samuel H. Guggenheimer.

New York, Sept. 25, 1898.

FIRST USE OF THE TYPEWRITER

Reminiscences of the Practical Start of the Machine in 1879. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was nuch interested in the editorial in THE SUN of

last Sunday on the increased use of the typewriter, and it reminded me of the fact, as I believe it to be, that I was the first person to make practical business use of this most ingenious and invaluable machine no longer ago than the year 1872. Being at that time the managing editor of the Utica Morning Herald, I was suddenly afflicted with a trouble with my eyes which forbade either reading or writing, and seemed to put an end to my hope of making a livelihood in the newspaper profession. One day a friend informed me that at Ilion, fifteen miles distant, the great Remington gunmaking establishment was at work upon a writing machine which he thought might help found them busy upon experimental machines. were finally persuaded to ship to Utica for my trial through the intervention of my college classmate, Henry H. Benedict, then employed in the business office of the Remingtons, since a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.

in the business office of the termingtons, since a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.

This machine was clumsy and cumbersome in comparison with the delicate mechanism of to-day, but the principle of the construction was essentially the same, except that the carriage instead of being restored to position by the hand, at the end of each line as now, was brought back by means of a foot pedal, and it came with a jar that made the machine tremble in every part. My machine did neither elegant nor uniform work; but after aweek or two I was enabled to accomplish all my editorial work upon it and I began to realize dimly what an unspeakable boon to all wesk-eyed persons lay here in embryo. As the Remingtons improved the machine they sent me others to take the place of that first crude instrument, and soon it was regularly on the market.

I have often wished since that I had kept that original machine, for it would have illustrated better than any mechanism with which I am familiar the marvellous rapidity with which American ingenuity advances to the point of perfection any labor-saving instrument the underlying principle of which has been successfully worked out. Next to the sewing machine, as device for lightening the labor of the toiling millions, the typewriter undoubtedly stands.

70 Kilby street, Boston, Sept. 20.

Who Knows All Nature's Marvels?

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir : I have often heard friends give their experience about snakes and among other stories assert the existence o snakes that carry a sting at the end of the tail. They

snakes that carry a sing at the end of the tail. They say that the sting is so venomous that if it runs into the bark of a tree the free will die.

They also assert that one of the modes of locomotion of said snake is to form itself into a circle and to roll like a barrel hoop ar a wheel.

Now I have consulted the "Encyclousdia Britannica" and under the head of snakes find no mention of such a snake, and it seems to me that if any such existed particular mention should be made of it.

Please tell us if any such reptile exists. Lucius.

Manchar, Le.

Green Grows Our Grass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUS -- Sir: As THE BUN is quick to give important news, it may interest your readers to know that there is grass growing on one readers to know that there is grass growing on one of the principal streets of New York. In the block on Twenty-hinth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, there is some new, fresh green grass growing between the cobblestones. I dare say there is enough of it to produce a quart of sweet milk if feet to the right cow.

The word Afro-American is improper, then the word nigger is improper.

Ngroe is good ecough, and if he wants to be called nigger that don't support that on't have a represented the might be supported by the company to the support that it is the word afro-American is improper, then the word nigger is improper.

Ngroe is good ecough, and if he wants to be called nigger that don't have a represented the company to t

MILITARY CRISTOISM.

The Remarkable Facility with Which the Loy Mind Resorts to It.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The "Civilian" who asks to-day if there is any complaint of German military administration, like that which is so frequent in English and American newspapers regarding their armies, is easily answered in the negative... The reason is that it could not occur without inviting immediate and sharp punishment. Such pub lications are impossible in Germany. In my opinion, they should be impossible everywhere Criticism of a military establishment, the

pointing out of its defects, and reports of friction in its working are desirable, of course, but mere patriotism would dietate, it seems to me, that before such publications are made scientious care should be taken to make them just and useful. An army is not a machine to be used or abused for partisan political purposes. It is for the common defence, and the interest of all the people, of whatever political party they may be, is that it shall be made as efficient as possible, and patriotism requires that the sole purpose in finding fault with it should be its benefit. In the German Army the pay of the officers is

miserably small, of the subalterns, more especially, shamefully small, and it is human nature that there should be growling against it. Undoubtedly the General Staff has been brought to a high degree of perfection, but I do not doubt that enterprising reporters, educated by American sensational journalism, it they were sent to the German Army manœuvres and allowed to divine or imagine and publish all the complaints in the breasts of officers and enlisted men, could gather a crop of criticisms and consures which would startle the Emperor. If, for instance, typhus and smallpox had raged in our camps this summer as they did in the German army during the war with France, would this whole country have been in hysterical agitation? If the deaths from disease had been eighteen in the thousand, as they were then in the German Army, instead of six in the thousand, as they have been actually thus far in our army in this war, all the Union would have been horrifled and indignant.

It has been my fortune to live during the period of three of our wars, the Mexican, the civil war, and the war with Spain. Of the first I have only the memory of a lad, but I recall very distinctly the bitter criticism of it which prevailed, especially in New England. The other wars, very naturally. I have known more particularly, and in each I have been struck by the complacency with which civilians criticise military matters, and invariably have found that the sharpest and most confident of these critics had not in their possession the facts and details which a military man would require before rendering positive judgments. Accordingly, military men are not so prompt and sweeping in their censure as are their lay brethren. They are more patient; they wait for authentic facts before passing judgment, and usually these are obtainable only in the official reports. They know also something about the difficulties encountered in every military operation.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, Gen. Ludington. the Quartermaster-General, and Gen. Eagan the Commissary-General, may be proved incompetent, but they each have in their favor long and meritorious service in their departments, extending through the civil war and since, and it is hard to believe that present places if they had not understood their business. I have read in newspapers many accusations of negligence and deficiency in these three departments, but I observe that in many cases a juster presentation of the facts destroys their foundation, and I am waiting quietly for official reports before jumping to a conclusion as to the rest.

The large results of the war indicate, at least to a military man, that its management must have been pretty good, but the details upon which to base specific criticisms have not yet been brought out officially. When we get them, lay brother, let us study them calmly and impartially, not to bolster up a fault-finding theory, but to discover in them lessons for the improvement of our regular army, in which we all should be concerned as good Americans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. ARMY.

Faith Defies Evolution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The perversity of the human mind is past understanding. Prof. Tyndall once remarked "that man's intellect is a loom. Give him his facts, he will vigorously weave them; but his discrimination as to what are facts is faulty, and he will sometimes weave rotten along with sound threads Anything that discredits the teachings and

authority of Holy Scripture will give as much pleasure to certain advocates of evolution as it rould to any heathen priest of China or Japan. whether based upon fact or fiction. The whole social fabric of modern life and civilization is the outgrowth of Christianity, but to the evolutionist this is nothing comparable to the distinction of being the proud descendant of hairy ancestor and a believer in "the gospel of dirt," as Carlyle has described it. Evolution has never advanced beyond the hypothetical stage. The distinction between race and specles cannot be set aside. No instance is on record of any well-authenticated case of the

record of any well-authenticated case of the development of one species of animal life into a higher and different type.

The stumbling block to the doctrine of evolution is that all variations in animal life are constant tendency, when left to their natural state and free from artificial or abnormal environment, to revert to their original form.

The great German scientist Virchow, before the scientific congress at Wiesbaden some years ago, said: "The Darwinian doctrines of the transmutation of species and of mechanical evolution are fundamentally false, unscientific, and impossible, and that science can no longer afford to move along a line which seeks to construct its phenomenon upon imaginary and impossible basis," and also "that every positive advance removes us further from the proof of a connection between man and the lower animals."

M. de Quatrafages, in his course of anthrogatic and impossible, and in his course of anthrogatic and the control of a suppositive and any of anthrogatic and impositive and any of the control of a connection between man and the lower animals."

a connection between man and the lower animals."

M. de Quatrafages, in his course of anthropology in the Museum of Natural History of Paris. boldly denies the primary postulate of Darwinianism, "which is the possibility of the transformation of species," and declares such transformation "is as impossible in the organic as in the Inorganic world," that specific autonomy persists in the presence of all morphological modification.

Tyndall declared that evolution belongs to

Tyndali declared that evolution belongs to the dim twilight of conjecture, and that the roofs of it are wanting. Other scientific men f the highest repute stand upon the same ground.

Darwin never claimed for evolution more than a probability. As for the sacred Scriptures, the moral evidence in every mind must be the convincing testimony as to their Divine origin.

D. B. Krasy.

origin. 111 BROADWAY.

The Duty of the Police. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it the province of the police of this city to protect life and roperty or to assist a mob in enforcing a religious

fast and foolishness?

In your account of the mob attack upon the res turant of the Jew who would not close because of Yom Rippur, your reporter recites that the Captain of the precinct made the restaurant keeper comply with the wishes of the mob and close his place. The county of New York is responsible for the damage done to the property of this restaurant keeper, and it ought to be saddled upon the police

keeper, and it ought to be saddled upon the police Captain who refused to protect him. It was Capt. Hrown's business to place men around the restaurant and protect the keeper and his customers, and he ought to be dismissed from the force for not doing it. Let the leligious fanatics attend to their own affairs and foolishness and protect all citizens against religious m.b. who attempt to make "holyday" lexislation by trutte force. An indied Jew has the same rights as an orthodor Jew, and when he is not protected in them our Government is a failure to that extent.

Office of the Truth Seeker, 28 Lafayette place.

Nigger and Negro.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: After reading i your morning issue an article headed "A Plain Speech." by one of your constant readers, I was attuck to hear him say it gave him a pain to read the word Afro-American, as his preference is "nigger," You will do a great favor to another one of your onstant readers to instruct the gentleman that if he word Afro-American is improper, then the word

SHARP BISE IN WHEAT.

Big Export Transactions - Small Supply-Western Growers Never So Prosperous.

The buils in wheat had on their war paint again yesterday and the bears were in full retreat, especially those who had been so lill-advised asto sell September short. They reduced to the melancholy necessity of paying a premium of 8 cents over December, making rise for the day of nearly 3 cents. The bears' troubles were due to higher cables, a good export demand and small receipts at the Northwest as compared with a year ago. The Northwestern markets received only 1,716 cars against 1,872 on this day last year, in spite of the fact that the erop this year is said to be the largest on record. The truth is that the visible supply is down to less than 10,000,000 bushels, that invisible stocks have been reduced to an abnormally low stage and that Western farmers, who are in a more prosperous condition than ever before, refuse to accept present prices. Meantime the Russian erop if not smaller than that of last year is at east considerably later in coming to hand. and most of the European markets are rising, substantial advances being reported at Liverpool, London, Antwerp, Berlin and Budapest, In Kansas so great is the disjudination to sell that nearly 100 flour mills have had to shut down for lack of wheat. Chicago yesterday in spite of the estimates of a "record" eron received only 275 cars, against 485 a year ago, and only 190 cars are expected to-day. Drought

received only 275 cars, against 485 a year ago, and only 190 cars are expected to-day. Droughs is reported in various parts of Europe, notably in Russia and Roumania, and it is delaying the seeding of winter wheat.

It is pointed out that though the large yield in this country and France this year may bring the total world's crop up to the largest figures on record, yet it was preceded by two or three lean years and that the present reserves are the smallest in modern times. The Liverpool Corn Trads Access of Sept. 13 says:

"During the past four years there have been wheat produced than in the four years preceding 1895, the average crop of the past four years being 12,000,000 quarters or 95,000,000 bushels. Ismaller than in the four years preceding 1895, the average crop of the past four years being 12,000,000 quarters or 95,000,000 bushels. Ismaller than in the four years running from 1891 to 1894. Then, again, the remarkable scarcity of old wheat has to be taken into account in making comparisons between the supply available at former dates and that on hand at present. The discrepancy is very striking, and that, too, without allowing anything for the well-known deficiency in the visible supply carried over by farmers in many countries of Europe. When we come to consider that the average annual consumption indicated by the figures works out at 308,000,000 quarters (2,484,000,000 bushels) per annum for 1894 and 1895 and that since that time the number of wheat eaters has been increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 per annum (the larger figure being that of 8i William Crookes, it will be found that the world's requirements now are in the neighborhood of 318,000,000 quarters, or 2,544,000,000 bushels, which is only short of the total production by 10,000,000 quarters, or 2,544,000,000 bushels."

Oth bushels."

The last prices yesterday were generally the best of the day. December showing an advance of I cent and closing at 70%, while September ended at 78%. The exports were large and the United Kingdom bought spring and winter freely. Europe, it is reported, has in two days taken fully 1,500,000 bushels of the actual wheat, to say nothing of options.

OFFICIAL CROP BULLETIN.

Unusual Rains in California-Top Cotton Crop Likely to Be a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-The weekly crop culletin of the Department of Agriculture issued to-day gives the following summary of crop conditions:

The week ending Sept. 26 has been one of exceptionally favorable temperature conditions for the maturing of crops generally throughout the country. No frosts were reported from the States of the central valleys, but light frosts, causing no serious damage, occurred in parts of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the 21st. Heavy rains delayed farm work in parts of the lower Missouri and lower Ohio valleys and proved injurious in the central Gulf States, while drought conditions continue unbroken in parts of Minnesota. On the Pacific coast the weather conditions have been generally favorable in Washington and Ore while rains ranging from one-fourth of an inch to more than one inch fell over the greater park of northern and central California, causing inof northern and central California, causing injury to raisins and unthreahed grain. Such rains are very unusual in California at this season, and while causing some injury will prove beneficial in replenishing the water supply.

Except in northern Missouri, where considerable late corn needs ten days favorable weather in which to mature, the corn crop is now practically safe from frost, and much has been cut.

now practically safe from frost, and much has been cut.

Heavy rains in the lower Mississippi valley have damaged open cotton and interfered with picking. Over the eastern part of the cotton region the weather has been more favorable and picking is progressing rapidly. Picking has also progressed rapidly in Texas, where the crop is reported as irregular, being good in places and poor in others. Reports throughout the cotton beit generally indicate that the top crop will be very inferior and in some places a total failure.

The tobacco crop has been secured, with the exception of a small part of the late crop in Maryland. Virginia and Tennessee.

The soil conditions generally throughout the country, east of the Rocky Mountains, are highly favorable for ploughing and seeding.

highly favorable for ploughing and seeding. Minnesota being the only State in which the ground has been too dry for this work. The reports generally indicate that fall sown grain has germinated quickly and is coming up to good stands.

WILL DR. DIX DECLINE?

Report That He Will Not Act Again as President of the P. E. House of Deputies.

It was currently reported in Episcopal Church circles in this city yesterday that the flev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, will refuse to permit his name to go before the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, to be held next month in Washington, as a candidate for re-election to the office of President of the House of Deputies For the last twelve years Dr. Dix has been the occupant of the chair of the House of Deputies,

cupant of the chair of the House of Deputies, having been chosen to fill that important office at the last four triennial conventions of the Church by his fellow cierical and lay delegates from all parts of the nation.

The somewhat unsatisfactory condition of Dr. Dix's health is given as the cause which makes him reluctant to again assume the onerous duties connected with the Presidency of the lower house in the protracted sessions of the General Convention. Since last spring Dr. Dix has been alling, although not confined to his house, his work in connection with the celebration of the bi-centennial of Old Trinity at that time having taxed his energies to the utmost.

Among those prominently mentioned to suc-ceed Dr. Dix is the Rev. Dr. William R. Hunt-ington, rector of Grace Church, this city. Dr. Huntington is recognized as an accomplished parliamentarian and one of the leaders of the House of Deputies.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Mr. Foster Thinks She Is One of the Most Remarkable Women of the Century. QUEBEC, Sept. 27 .- Mr. John W. Foster, one of the American Commissioners, said to-day of Chinese affairs: "The situation at Pekin appears to be grave, but my conjectures are based on newspaper reports and knowledge of Oriental character. The Dowager Empress has for years been the real ruler of China. I regard her as one of the most remarkable women of

her as one of the most remarkable women of, the century. Four years ago, in accordance with Chinese custom, she retired from public life on attaining her sixticth year. There were grand ceremonials, and great was the satisfaction of the nations who had incurred her hostility.

"Now it would appear that the situation resulting from the war has led her to assert herself once more. She has abiding faith in Li Hung Chang, and their joint influence will be in the future still further exercised for the advantage of Russia. It is difficult to conjecture the real fate or position of the Emperor, who leads a life of prisonlike seclusion. His personality is generally known to be weak, and he either showed no inclination to govern or was regarded by greater individuals as a mere puppet."

T) RETURN A CONFEDERATE FLAGS

Forty-sixth Ohiol to Return a Battle Em-blem to the Thirtieth Louisiana. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.-The survivors of the Thirtieth Louisiana Confederate Regiment have received a letter from the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers announcing that at the late reunion of the regiment they had unanimously reunion of the regiment they had unanimously adopted a resolution to return the battle flag of the Louisiana troops captured near Atlanta on July 28, 1804. In the battle over this standard Thomas Shields, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana troops, lost his life. The fig. decorates the Chio State House, and the O'lavious the Chio State House, and the O'lavious standard had been supported by the Chio State House, and the Chio State House, and the Chio State House, and the O'lavious standard by the Chio State House, and the Chio State